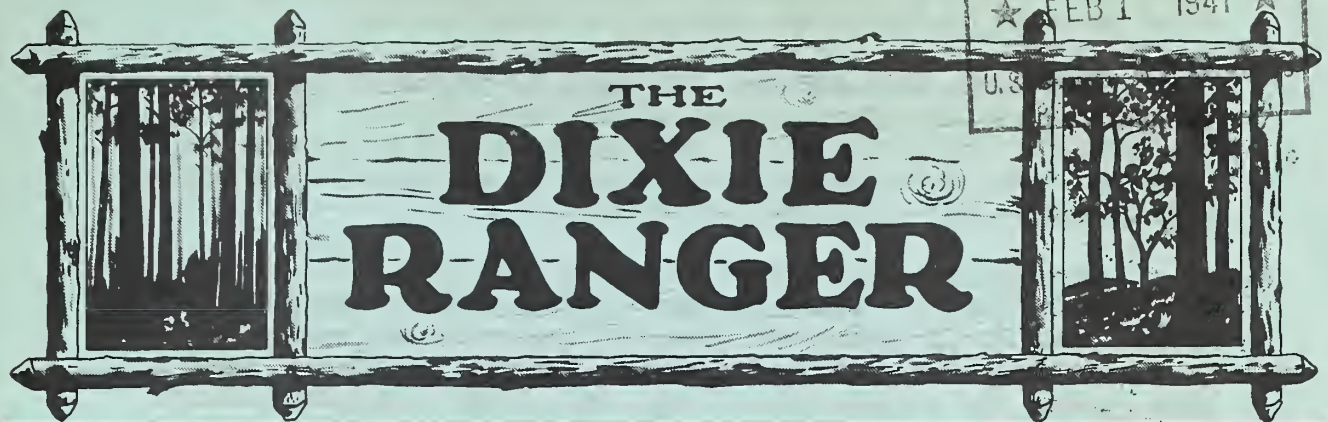
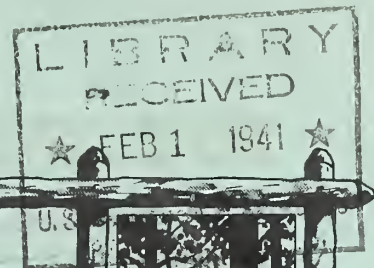


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UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE • SOUTHERN REGION

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NUMBER 1

#### THE NEW LONGLEAF-SLASH PINE FIRE-DANGER METER

Many useful suggestions and much helpful criticism concerning the original Longleaf Slash Pine Fire-Danger Meter (described in Occasional Paper No. 87) have been received. It might be possible to devise a new meter, using the suggestions and comments. However, the present meter is based on an analysis of the spread of 298 fires for an average period of about 30 minutes, and should give good estimates of the spread of fires burning in grass for that period provided they are not impeded by some barrier. This danger meter is unlike others because it estimates rate of spread only. It does not measure the ease with which fires will start and does not calculate the probability of man-caused fires. It is not felt that the suggested changes would improve the estimate of rate of spread, since most of them include some measure of these other factors.

New copies of the Longleaf-Slash Pine Fire-Danger Meter have been prepared by the Southern Forest Experiment Station to replace those that have been worn out in the past year. The few changes in this new edition are all on the moisture indicator slides. The graduations have been widened on the "cured" scale, because of a new correlation of the moisture content of the basswood indicators and the actual measured moisture of the grass in the cured stage. As a result, the new meter will give slightly higher danger ratings than the old when the moisture content of the basswood sticks is below 20 percent and slightly lower when it is above 20 percent. The other changes are: (1) The "transition" scale is recalibrated to give readings midway between those obtained by use of the "green" and "cured" scales; (2) graduations above 50 percent on the moisture scales are omitted; and (3) the

moisture scales are graduated at 5 percent intervals (instead of 10 percent) to facilitate setting the meter's slide.

No danger meter can take the place of the experience and judgment of men who are in charge of fire suppression. To aid the understanding of the use of this meter; it may be helpful to point out some of the factors that should be considered in planning presuppression and suppression activity.

The rate-of-spread meter will give very good estimates of the maximum rates of spread in grass under various weather conditions. Many local conditions, however, may cause the spread to be slower than this estimated maximum. Knowing the highest probable spread, the responsible officer can plan fire control accordingly. There are, nevertheless, other factors contributing to fire danger.

The direction of the wind may be an important element in estimating the total suppression job. For instance, on a district where the creeks and branches flow north or south, a north or south wind will be the most dangerous. If an east or west wind prevails, any fire that starts will soon run into a creek bottom and either burn out or become easy to control.

Although variability of wind direction does not appreciably affect the rate of spread of a fire, it increases both the area burned and the difficulty of the control job. On days when winds are likely to shift direction, the fire fighting crew should prepare to handle a fire whose flank may suddenly become its head.

The age of rough does not significantly increase the rate at which a fire spreads, but greatly affects the control job. Fires in older roughs are harder to control, and require more men and possibly different equipment and organization.

Two main factors influencing occurrence of man-caused fires are the probability that matches, or other firebrands, will start a fire, and the probability that fires will be intentionally set. These are not estimated on the rate-of-spread meter, but are an important consideration in planning the fire organization for the day.

One last consideration is the location of areas of special value, such as plantations. These need protection in proportion to their value.

To summarize: Danger ratings on this meter give estimates of how fast fires will spread under various wind and moisture conditions; rate of spread must be recognized as only one factor in total fire danger; and these measurements should be used to supplement rather than supplant judgment and experience in fire control.

- - David Bruce, Jr. Forester  
Southern Forest Experiment Station



R. O. HEARS DR. MORDECAI EZEKIEL

Members of the Regional Office had an opportunity last week to hear Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Advisor to the Secretary, speak on the relationship of the Department to the national defense program. Dr. Ezekiel addressed the USDA Club in Atlanta on January 9 and discussed his subject from two aspects - its effect on the Department, and the way it affects the farmer.

He explained the functions of the agencies in the Department, and the over-all cooperation in the defense set-up. Dr. Ezekiel said that the United States today was in better shape to feed and clothe itself in case of war than it was in 1917. This is due largely to the Department's farm program over the past twenty years and the fact that farmers have become accustomed to working hand-in-glove with the government. In addition to the great resources of information built up by the Department about how much we can grow, and how much we will need to grow, Dr. Ezekiel stated that the Department is one of the greatest educational agencies in the country today. It is Dr. Ezekiel's opinion that one of the greatest needs now facing the country is the education of its citizens - so that they will understand why we are concerned with the world situation.

Dr. Ezekiel is the author of two well known volumes, "Methods of Correlation Analysis" and "\$2,500 a Year - From Security to Abundance".

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DON'T MISS YOUR APPOINTMENT WITH THE JUDGE

In a recent condemnation case in north Georgia, the Forest Service witnesses, who had been informally requested to attend, failed to appear when the case was called. The case had to be postponed for a week or ten days. On the second occasion the witnesses were present when the court convened but, when told that their case would not be heard until later in the morning, they left the courthouse and failed to return until 20 minutes after the calling of the case in which they were to testify.

These incidents were the subject of scathing criticism of the Service on the part of the judge as well as the United States attorney, who stated his intention of issuing subpoenas compelling the attendance of Forest Service witnesses in all future cases. This procedure would increase the cost of condemning lands and render the witnesses subject to severe punishment for contempt of court if they fail to attend on time.

-- L. L. Bishop,  
Regional Office

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## ATLANTA'S FORESTRY FORUM

(A Georgia Variety of Baked Appled Club)

Plans for periodic informal group meetings for the discussion of professional forestry matters were initiated by a group of Atlanta foresters, meeting at the Clermont Hotel on December 30, 1940. Limited to members of the Society of American Foresters, or those eligible for membership, the group consisted of men from the State Forester's office, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U. S. Forest Service. Foresters representing private or industrial groups were prevented from attending by prior engagements.

The twenty foresters present decided that the mutual benefits to be derived from informal group discussions warranted the proposal to get together once a month, select some subject or subjects of current importance to the profession, and give each person a chance to put forth his own ideas in his own way. Dependent entirely upon individual tastes, soft drinks and light refreshments will be available. The next pow-wow will be staged February 3, 1941, the place yet to be chosen. A committee of three was chosen by lot to make all arrangements. F. J. Ruff is chairman. Any forester in or around Atlanta interested in these discussions can get in touch with Fred as to details. Counting all agencies, public and private, there are some forty professional foresters in this vicinity, enough to really stir up some warm discussions if they all get in on it.

- - H. M. Sears,  
Regional Office

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## GOOD HUNTING IN FLORIDA

A recent AP news item in the Florida Times-Union reports that 330 deer were killed in the Ocala National Forest during December, one of these being a twelve point buck.

Ranger Cooper reported that the United States Forest Service issued 2173 hunting permits on the Ocala for this season as compared with 1603 for the 1939 season.

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The sympathy of the Region is extended to the family of Mr. Charles H. Miller, who died on December 26 from injuries received in an automobile accident on December 15.

Mr. Miller was Supply Section Head on the Mississippi National Forests, and State Chairman of the American Legion Conservation Committee.

## OZARK FURNITURE FACTORY

National Forest administrators have always struggled with the problem of furnishing both permanent and temporary stations. During the days of wooden boxes, wives of rangers and guards produced many an ingenious and passable substitute for the products of High Point and Grand Rapids. Even so they were not quite what was needed or desired.

Some one - I'm not sure just who - of the Ozark personnel finally solved the problem.

The N. Y. A. of the Junior College at Russellville has a cabinet shop and a dearth of materials. The small lumber and tie mills of this hardwood region have quantities of well seasoned, unsaleable but excellent short length inch lumber - cost \$10 to \$15 per M. The Ozark put the two together and discovered that a thousand feet of lumber makes a lot of dining tables, chests, dressers and what not. They are sturdy and attractive and will help a lot to make life more livable for the ladies who have been struggling with egg crates, blue paint and cretonne.

Moral - When there's a will there's a way, or go thou and find a pile of hard boards and some N. Y. A.

--- A. C. Shaw  
Regional Office

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## GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS IN FORESTRY OFFERED BY CALIFORNIA U.

The University of California announces two fellowships and several assistantships in forestry available for qualified graduate students for the academic year 1941-42. One fellowship carries an annual stipend of \$650.00 and the other one of \$450.00. Technical assistantships provide for earning \$500 during the year.

Further information and application blanks can be obtained from the Dean of the Graduate Division, University of California, Berkeley. Applications should be filed by February 20, 1941.

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Charles E. Randall, of Washington Office I&E, was recently made a member of OUTDOOR WRITERS OF AMERICA, an association of writers on outdoor subjects.

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## FIRE PREVENTION TAGS FOR AUTOMOBILES

The Georgia Division of Forestry recently purchased for distribution throughout the State 5000 metal tags with the wording "Prevent Woods Fires". These tags are made so that they may be attached to the regular automobile license tag. Several of the organized protection units, in the state in cooperation with the Division of Forestry, purchased a supply of these tags for intensive distribution within their protected areas.

The letter which the Georgia Division of Forestry uses for sending out the tag has the following to say concerning it:

"The tags carry a simple message but one that has been much needed in forest fire control work in Georgia and it is hoped that it will be one of the means of reducing the annual loss caused by woods fires burning uncontrolled in the state. Over 98 percent of the woods fires in Georgia are man-caused. The majority are caused by the carelessness of people who do not realize the annual damage done by woods fires. It is hoped these tags will be the means of reminding a great number of our people to be more careful with fires in the woods.

"Please assist us in our program to reduce woods fires by displaying the tag on your automobile."

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## NEW BOOK ON GEORGIA TREES

The Georgia Division of Forestry announces that a new manual "Native Trees of Georgia" is now available for distribution. This publication takes the place of the old "Common Forest Trees of Georgia" last reprinted in 1936. Data for the new manual was prepared by G. Norman Bishop, Assistant Professor of the School of Forestry, University of Georgia. It was published jointly by the Division of Forestry, the Georgia School of Forestry and the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service.

This manual was prepared in an effort to give those interested in the trees of Georgia a means by which they may gain a more intimate knowledge of the tree species.

Since the manual is intended primarily for the use of the layman, technical terms have been omitted wherever possible; however, the scientific names of the trees and the families to which they belong have been included. Copies of the manual may be secured from any of the three state agencies by which it was published. Distribution will be limited to landowners, teachers, libraries, boys' and girls' organizations and women's clubs.

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Wars are fought by boys, suffered by women, paid for by posterity, and usually started by men old enough to know better.

Typo Graphic



## ADVERTISING PAYS

In accordance with Regional policy, the South Carolina has solicited informal bids on blocks of timber valued at less than \$500.00. Although at times the only gain by such procedure appeared to be our ability to state: "The Forest Service plays no favoritism", certainty was felt other dividends would be paid in the long run. They were.

Recently 70 M feet of old field pine in a development area on the Sumter was marked for tree measurement sale, appraised at \$5.50 per M, or a lump sum value of \$385.00, and informally advertised. The returns rocked us to our heels; the top bid read: \$515.00! (Certainly national defense orders had played hob with our appraisal figures. A month earlier \$5.00 per M was an excellent price for similar stumpage in the locality.)

No alternative being left, all bids were rejected, and 30-day advertisement initiated. It was with certain misgivings that the order was mailed the local paper. Would the flash market fade? Would the original high man get out his pencil and come up with the decision that his original bid (representing \$7.50 per M) warranted his admittance to the institution behind the hill? Could we return the cost of advertising to Uncle Sam?

Our fears were groundless. Fortunately we were inoculated to shocks. The successful bid read: \$550.50. Expressed otherwise, the bid price was \$7.86 per M (for "roofer", or No. 2 Common Material!)

Counting our chips, the policy of advertising all proposed sales, irrespective of value, brought in an extra \$165.50 for a few hours promotional work on one small sale. That's 43 percent over a predetermined fair price! Advertising does pay.

--- Norman R. Hawley,  
South Carolina

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"Paper production will establish an all-time high of more than 14,000,000 tons this year, a gain of 500,000 tons over 1939, preliminary data compiled in the monthly statistical summary of the American Paper and Pulp Association indicate. If this estimate is realized, it will be the second time since 1929 that all previous production records will have been broken in two successive years, the 1939 output having exceeded the previous peak set in 1937."

- - Washington Office  
Information Digest

- - -

## FOREST SERVICE GETS "PLUG" IN COLLIER'S ARTICLE

"Out of the Blue" a feature article on parachutists by Jim Marshall in the January 11 issue of COLLIER'S gives generous credit to the Forest Service. Among other things, he has the following to say:

"The birthplace of parachute fighting in our country wasn't at an Army post or air-service field, but near the little town of Winthrop in the high Cascade Range. of northern Washington State, and later in the Bitter Roots near Missoula, Montana. The man who started it wasn't a flier or a soldier; he was David P. Godwin, assistant chief of the Division of Fire Control of the U. S. Forest Service. Godwin wasn't after new methods of attacking human enemies; he was after forest fires."

Mr. Marshall describes at some length the experiments and special inventions made by the Forest Service, and the part these played in the organization of a parachute corps in the Army.

In this connection, a reference in R-9's DAILY CONTACT to Science News Letter of December 7, is of interest. According to the CONTACT, in 1934 a fire in the Nezperce in northern Idaho cost \$12,000 to put out when fire-fighting crews moved in by truck and on foot. During the latest fire season, another fire occurred in the same area. This time two parachute jumpers formed the spearhead of the attack, and the cost was held down to \$500.

Another comparison was made even more directly when 10 fires were reported in one day on the Bitterroot in Montana. Two of them in inaccessible areas looked as though they might become bad ones, so planes flew over and dropped crews of smoke jumpers, with tools and provisions. The other eight were attacked in the orthodox manner by crews going in on foot from roadheads. It cost only \$160 apiece to suppress the fires attacked by the parachutists. The ones put out by ground crews alone cost from \$2,000 to \$17,000 apiece.

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## SOUTHERN PINES PROMOTE CORDIAL INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

In 1935 the Stuart Nursery on the Kisatchie supplied the Yale Forest School some pine seed which was sent to Mr. Paul S. Lee at Nan Seu, Foochow, China, where he is in charge of "The Educational Forest". Mr. Lee recently wrote to Dean Record concerning their seed, as follows:

"In the winter of 1935-36 you kindly sent me three kinds of southern yellow pine seed. About twenty thousand of them are growing quite beautifully. The best is slash pine, now averaging eight feet high and two inches in diameter above the ground. Next

is longleaf with various kinds of growth, some of them only a few inches high and others already eight or nine feet. Still next is shortleaf pine, whose average height is about seven feet. All of them are, it seems, growing quite well."

- - W. R. Paddock  
Kisatchie

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#### TARHEEL STATE QUILTS TAR BUSINESS

Although the exact details of time and place seem to be lost in obscurity, it is generally accepted that somewhere in the State of North Carolina was the birthplace of the American Naval Stores industry. A report on the naval stores industry published in 1817 quotes the following statistics:

"These articles (pitch and tar) are produced principally in North Carolina. In the year 1770 the quantity of tar exported was 82,075 barrels; of pitch, 9,114 barrels; and of turpentine 17,014 barrels.

"In 1816 there was exported 133,345 barrels of tar, 76,105 barrels of turpentine, 13,595 barrels of pitch and 6,982 barrels of rosin."

With the closing of the era of wooden ships, came the end of large-scale production of tar and pitch. The production of turpentine and rosin is still in the class of "big-business" but the industry has migrated southward and is now concentrated in Georgia and Florida with lesser operation in South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

In 1940 there were two turpentine stills in operation in North Carolina: one at Wilmington and the other near White Lake. These two stills produced approximately 160 barrels of turpentine and 500 barrels of rosin. The operators of these two stills report that they are going out of business at the close of the 1940 season.

Thus one of the important forest industries of the South passes another milestone in its long and romantic history. The turpentine operators have not committed themselves on this point, but the writer takes the liberty of making the un-official prediction that there will never be another barrel of turpentine distilled in North Carolina.

- - - S. S. Snook,  
Naval Stores Program

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### SPEEDING UP THE FIRE PROGRAM

We often read of examples on speedy transactions of acquisition cases in the DIXIE RANGER; here's one on a fire case.

A fire was picked up by White Oak Lookout on November 8, (Class 4 day) at 11:45 A. M.

A fire crew and out bloodhound (Baldy) arrived on the fire at 12:18 P. M.

Fire corralled at 12:55 P. M.

Law Enforcement Officer Rogers arrived at 1:30 P. M.

Trespasser picked up by Rogers and Seely at 1:45 P. M.

Trespasser tried before Justice of Peace at 2:45 P. M.

Trespasser convicted and fined at 3:10 P. M.

Fire out, and Rogers and Seely returned to the Ranger Station at 3:55 P. M.

--- T. S. Seely  
Ouachita

(Editor's note: All the discussion about speeding up the defense program seems to be catching on in the Ouachita fire prevention program. We wonder if they have thought about changing Baldy's name to "Speedy?")

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### CONSERVATION PACT SIGNED BY AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The Convention on "Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, a conservation pact signed by seven Latin American governments and the United States on October 12 at Washington, D. C., became effective on January 12.

The purpose of the Convention is the protection and preservation in their natural habitat of representatives of all species and genera of the native flora and fauna of the American Continent, "in sufficient numbers and over areas extensive enough to assure them from becoming extinct," and the protection and preservation of "scenery of extraordinary beauty, unusual and striking geologic formations, regions and natural objects of aesthetic, historic, or scientific value."

The Convention consists of twelve articles. Article six provides for cooperation among the contracting governments in promoting the objectives of the Convention. To this end they will "lend proper assistance, consistent with national laws, to scientists of the American Republics engaged in research and field study; they may, when circumstances warrant, enter into agreements with one another or with scientific institutions of the Americas in order to increase the effectiveness of this collaboration; and they shall make available to all the American Republics equally through publication or otherwise the scientific knowledge resulting from such cooperative effort."

Only five signatures were necessary to ratify the Convention, and in addition to the United States, the American Republics signing were Perú, Venezuela, Ecuador, Cuba, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic.

An article discussing the Convention in detail appeared in the December issue of AMERICAN FORESTS.

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#### LIBRARY COOPERATION

The author catalogs of Atlanta libraries have been entering the movies, as the first step in the development of a great index to all the books in libraries in the Atlanta-Athens area of Georgia. The Forest Service Regional Library catalog was filmed on November 27. The catalog cards were dropped one by one in a Recordak filming machine, and in about twenty minutes our "movie" was made.

The editors of the Union Library Catalog will review the complete film for all the cooperating libraries, and will type cards from it for inclusion in the Union Catalog. Each card will then be stamped with symbols representing the libraries in this Region which have the book in their files. Cooperating libraries will keep the catalog up to date by submitting author cards for new books added to their collection.

The Union Catalog will serve as a central clearing house for bibliographic information in this area. When a certain book not in the Regional Library is needed by a Forest Service employee, for instance, the librarian will telephone to the Union Catalog to find out where it can be located, instead of having to call three or four separate libraries to inquire whether or not they have the book. Participation in the project does not obligate a library to lend its holdings, but cooperators invite research workers, students, and other interested persons to use the books within the library precincts.

Headquarters for the Union Catalog are at Emory University. A duplicate catalog will be maintained at the University of Georgia in Athens. Libraries in the region which are cooperating include



Emory University; Georgia School of Technology; Agnes Scott College; Georgia State Library; Carnegie Public Library; Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; U. S. Forest Service, Region 8; Retail Credit Company; Federal Reserve Bank; Atlanta University; Insurance Association Library; Food and Drug Library; Woodrow Wilson College of Law; and the Experiment Station at Griffin.

Speaking of libraries, the "Wilson Library Bulletin" for January 1941 carries a story on our Forest Service Libraries, which gives a good picture of the work of the Service and the contribution of the regional libraries. The article, entitled "What Forest, Please?" was written by a former Region 4 librarian, and includes a photograph of the Region 4 library.

-- Rachel Lane,  
R. O. Library

#### SOUTH CAROLINA STARTS SOMETHING

Norman Hawley of South Carolina will be interested to learn that his article in the November DIXIE RANGER, "More About Tree Measurement Sales in South Carolina", has been used throughout the Service. The Regional Forester received a letter from Mr. E. E. Carter, Chief of Timber Management under date of December 11, wherein Mr. Carter states: "When the DIXIE RANGER for November 1940, passed over my desk, I had copies made of the article "More About Tree Measurement Sales in South Carolina", and sent them to each of the other Regions, sometimes with a little personal note written in pencil at the bottom. As you know, I have been trying to encourage the use of the tree measurement procedure wherever conditions make it applicable. It may interest the writer of the article to know how far his story went and at least some of the reactions. I am enclosing copies of unexpected responses, in each case written by some man in the office of Timber Management of Region 2 and Region 3."

Regional Forester Pooler, of Region 3 makes the following comment: "The tree measurement method has been employed in Region 3 for many years, and has now become the accepted method of handling small sawtimber sales throughout the Region. Not only are we using the method extensively on the national forests, but are employing it in handling sales under cooperative agreements with private owners."

Regional Forester Peck of Region 2 states in part: "Our experience with tree measurement sales has been very happy. At the present time 25 percent or 30 percent (conservatively) of our annual cut is taken out under this procedure, extending from the smallest ranger sales to at least two or our larger Forester's sales....."



"The last sentence of the article indicates that in South Carolina the thing is being done that has been talked of considerably in Region 2 but never yet put into effect, and that is the selling of small units already marked and measured 100 percent so that the operator can look them over and purchase them with a detailed knowledge not only of what is on the unit but what will be made available for cutting. This possibility looks particularly attractive on the Harney Forest and was discussed there in connection with a recent trip from Denver. It is our hope that we can put up a unit on this basis there in the near future."

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## THE FAMILY ALBUM

### HELPFUL HERB

He's always in there dispensing helpful counsel and radiating enthusiasm. That's stocky Herbert G. Knoch, Junior Administrative Officer in the Division of Operation, chief wrangler of project plans and planners. Several years ago he started on such unpopular tasks as job load analyses, job planning, progress reporting, and other banes of the field men. But he kept tirelessly at it and now he is inescapably identified with the project work inventory which is evolving into master planning of all our projected work. He is widely popular; since forsaking his beloved assistant supervisorship of the Nantahala in 1937, he has lost none of his relish for and contact with the field.

Herb is an adept poker player, an ardent archer, an inveterate pipe-smoker and a confirmed football gambler - and loser, to mention but a few of his hobbies and recreations which are as multiple as the uses of our forest resources. His greatest pleasure is to partake heartily of such "light" diet as salami, dutch bologna, knockwurst with sauerkraut - with beer on the side, of course. But alas, he has to curb his indulgence in deference to his figure. However, he achieves "all-out" abandon in the fine art of pawnshop engineering - haggling with astute proprietors of loan emporiums for certain of their choice offerings, which calls for lavish amounts of hard bargaining but very little hard cash.

Knoch's one lament is that no one correctly pronounces his name, which is supposed to stick in your throat like the "Loch" in "Loch Lomond". Well, Herb, in your case at least, "Knock" means "boost", when applying to any given task.

-- Chigger Pete

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The sympathy of the Region is extended to Banger Guy Wilkinson of the Ouachita, whose wife died on December 19, 1940.

INFORMATION FORTHCOMING ON THE RETIREMENT ACT

Mr. Herms of the Division of Fiscal Control furnishes the following information:

"For some time the desirability of furnishing field employees with material which would enable them to understand the basic benefits of the Retirement Act has been recognized by the Chief's office. Several months ago there came to the attention of the Chief's office a publication by the Civil Service Commission which summarizes the important phases of the Retirement Act in what most nearly approaches the layman's language of any discussion on this subject. With the consent of the Civil Service Commission, which agency was unable to furnish the number of copies of this publication desired to permit general distribution throughout the Service, the Chief's office has undertaken to mimeograph sufficient copies thereof for distribution to the field on the following basis:

One to each staff officer and Division Chief in Regional Offices.

One to each principal section or division clerk in the Regional Offices.

Two to each supervisor's office.

One to each ranger's office.

Three to each Experiment Station."

It is understood that the mimeographed pamphlets will be forwarded to the Regional Office some time in January 1941 and distribution will be made to the field as indicated above. By this means employees may gain a better understanding of the annuity and other benefits accruing to them under the Retirement Act."

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GEORGIA VOCATIONAL TEACHERS DO OUTSTANDING  
WORK IN FORESTRY.

GAFFA, the publication of the Georgia Association of Future Farmers of America, in its November issue carried the following article on vocational teachers, T. E. Ritchie, Richland, Georgia, and J. M. Winge, of Chester, who won prizes for outstanding work in forestry last year.

"For ten years the Georgia Forestry Association has given cash prizes to teachers of vocational agriculture who have done the best work in forestry in their schools and school communities. The prizes of \$50.00 for the teacher rating highest and \$25.00 for the second highest are called "Herty Awards" in honor of the late Dr. Charles H. Herty who did so much to develop new uses of southern forests.

"The awards were made at the Macon F. F. A. Rally in October, by H. D. Story, Jr., assistant director of the Division of Forestry. Mr. Story explained the purpose of the awards and briefly reviewed the accomplishments of T. E. Ritchie of Richland and J. M. Winge of Chester.

"Mr. Ritchie, it was stated, had established a tree nursery with an overhead sprinkling system and had grown about 50,000 excellent seedlings, mainly pine but also catalpa, black walnut and black locust. The catalpa, Mr. Ritchie, is growing for fence posts.

"Two school forests have been established on a main highway, one of a well-stocked stand of pines and one of a planting demonstration. Sixty students studied forestry, 31 of whom had home forestry projects and planted 78,000 pine seedlings. Farmers of the community planted 100,000 pine seedlings. Twelve adult classes in forestry were held.

"J. M. Winge, Chester, has a demonstration forest and a demonstration planting. Twenty of his 30 students had home projects in forestry. The chief accomplishment of Mr. Winge has been in educating the community in forest fire control. He was in charge of a fire fighting unit in Dodge county and he and his students constituted a forest fire fighting crew. Forestry exhibits and demonstrations of fire fighting at the county fair and extensive publicity brought about a change of attitude regarding forest fires in his community so that now there are very few fires to fight."

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#### PERSONNEL CHANGES

Jack O. Werner, Senior Administrative Assistant on the Ouachita has been ordered to active duty with the Naval Reserves. He is succeeded during his tour of duty by Robert L. Bennett, recently transferred to the Regional Office from the Shelterbelt.

Probational appointment has been effected for Ole H. Lexau as Assistant Civil Engineer in the Regional Division of Engineering.

Harmon H. Essary, machine operator at the Ashe Nursery, has tendered his resignation to accept a position with the Mississippi State Nursery.

Mrs. Martha C. Cherry, Junior Clerk-Stenographer in the Regional Division of Recreation and Lands, has been transferred to the Apportioned Service in Washington, D. C.

Resignation has been accepted from James B. Sutton, Assistant Cadastral Engineer on the Chattahoochee, to accept a position with the TVA.

John H. Beall, Assistant Clerk in the Mississippi Supervisor's office, has tendered his resignation to accept a position with the War Department.



The following intra-unit changes have been effected:

Chattahoochee - C. D. White, Automotive Mechanic, from the supervisor's office to the Tallulah; Hoy E. Miller, Minor Assistant to Technician, from the Blue Ridge to the Tallulah; Senior Foreman Walter W. Woody from the supervisor's office to the Blue Ridge.

Cherokee - Equipment Operator Joseph D. McGill from the Tellico to the Watauga.

Florida - Woodrow E. Coman, Minor Assistant to Technician from the Apalachicola to the Osceola.

Ozark - Ausban C. Freeman, Assistant to Technician, from the Bayou to the Pleasant Hill.

Texas - Equipment Operator Roy Ware from the Sam Houston to the Davy Crockett.

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#### THE LOOKOUT

Regional Forester Kircher has returned from a ten-day visit to the Washington Office.

Herbert C. Bradshaw, one of the R-8 pioneers, now stationed at the California Experiment Station at Berkeley was a visitor in the Regional Office during the Christmas holidays.

Miss Martha Gates was transferred from the Florida National Forests on January 2, and is assigned to the Division of Personnel Management.

The annual convention of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers will be held February 5-7 at the Ansley Hotel in Atlanta. The Forestry Section program lists a representative group of speakers. On February 6, the Forestry Section will hold a joint session with the Soil Conservation Section, W. R. Hine of the Regional Office serving as chairman.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Helen Murray of Ocala, Florida to Mr. Karl Rodney Mayer of Tallahassee, which occurred on November 9, 1940. Mr. Mayer is staff assistant on the Florida National Forests. The region extends best wishes for happiness to Mr. and Mrs. Mayer.

Recent office visitors were:

Jay Ward, Forest Service, Washington  
A. E. Fivaz, Soil Conservation Service, Washington  
D. L. Davies, AAA, Washington  
C. N. Gibbs, AAA, Washington  
Miss Annie Talley, Chief Clerk, South Carolina  
National Forests.  
G. F. Bartley, Jr. LaFayette, La.  
Frank A. Albert, Supervisor, Florida National Forests  
E. W. Renshaw, Asst. Supervisor, Florida National Forests  
W. H. Fischer, Supervisor, Chattahoochee National Forest  
George B. Ward, Ouachita National Forest  
Wm. Maughan, Associate Professor of Forest Management,  
Duke University, Durham, N. C.  
John R. Curry, Southern Forest Experiment Station  
T. A. Liefeld, Southern Forest Experiment Station  
C. A. Rowland, Chattahoochee National Forest  
F. A. Olander, Naval Stores District Office, Pensacola, Fla.  
Fred H. Lang, State Forester, Arkansas and  
A. M. Emmerling, Arkansas.

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FACTS AND FIGURES ON PRUNING OF SECOND GROWTH LONGLEAF AND SLASH  
PINE IN FLORIDA.

We were very much interested in a similar article published by South Carolina in October. As a result, a comparative study was made of pruning costs in the longleaf and slash pine types of Florida.

Following instructions, approved by the Regional Office, CCC crews have been pruning on the Apalachicola and Ocala units since June.

The results of this study are submitted for the information of all interested parties and represent the actual costs and estimated number of trees pruned by species, based on tally register count, for the two units.

Apalachicola District

Based on 1246 acres pruned to date, the average number of trees pruned per acre was 241. The average cost per acre was as follows:

Enrollee labor	\$1.68
Supervision	.18
Transportation	.14
Supplies	<u>.01</u>
Total	\$2.01

Enrollee labor was based on \$1.50 per man-day. Supervision includes only the time of the crew foreman. Transportation was computed at standard rates. Supplies include all lumber used in saw handles and depreciation on tools judged from appearance.

The average cost per tree was \$0.0083.

The percent of the total trees pruned by diameter classes and species was as follows:

<u>D. B. H.</u>	<u>Longleaf</u>	<u>Slash</u>	<u>Total</u>
2	11%	10%	21%
4	31	11	42
6	22	2	24
8	8	0	8
10	3	1	4
12	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	75%	25%	100%

## Ocala National Forest

Based on 824 acres pruned to date, the average number of trees pruned per acre was 81. The average cost per acre was as follows:

Enrollee labor	\$1.76
Supervision	.19
Transportation	.05
Supplies	<u>.07</u>
Total	\$2.07

Costs were obtained in the same manner as the Apalachicola except in that the saws were considered more nearly depreciated.

The average cost per tree was \$0.0256.

The percent of the total trees pruned by diameter classes (all longleaf) was as follows:

<u>D. B. H.</u>	<u>% Pruned</u>
4	30
6	37
8	23
10	9
<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	100

It is interesting to note that the cost per acre was about the same on each unit although there was wide variation in the number of trees pruned per acre. The Ocala figures indicate that a higher percent of the larger diameter classes were pruned which will in part account for the higher cost per tree.

The best saw handle perfected for pruning work was made from seasoned cypress lumber. These handles are 14 feet long and are fitted with two 1/4 inch bolts with lock washers and wing nuts. This saw has a slot in the handle end and slips into the handle and is tightened with the wing nuts.

- - F. S. Harris  
Florida National Forest





